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TO CHANGE

(Continued from Page One.)

clearing that the republic will recognize all contracts, alliances and financial obligations entered into by the monarchy, and inviting the various governments to notify the Portuguese Republic of such engagements, to prevent their being overlooked or forgotten.

CONFISCATES JESUIT PROPERTY.
Under the decree of expulsion, all the Jesuits' property reverts to the state. The property of the other religious communities will be sealed and disposed of later, in accordance with whatever relations are established between the state and church.

The Jesuits have enormous quantities of land and in addition, gold and silver church ornaments, vestments, chalices, studded with precious stones, and valuable cellars of old wines. It is reported that the Irish Dominican friars and nuns, possessing a church and convent here, will be exempted. No masses were celebrated in Lisbon Sunday in any church except that of the Dominican fathers, over which the British flag floats.

Minister Costa declared that several monasteries and convents belonging to Portuguese or foreign orders were veritable arsenals, and that the activity of the clericals who perished in obstinate resistance to the republic hastened the order of expulsion.

LISBON, October 9.—The expulsion of the ecclesiastics is going on today. Cardinal Ueto, former patriarch of Lisbon, and the Bishop of Baja were among the first exiles. The children in the monastery and convent schools are being sent to their parents. Marquis de Pomal, the clerical leader and chief of the Jesuits, has been arrested. Popular feeling against the church is very strong in Lisbon. The government opposes excesses and says it will prevent them, but Quelha has been the scene of shameful vandalism by a mob.

The seizure of a convent by a mob was followed by disgraceful barbarism, which was not checked by the authorities. There is no doubt that the mob's object was plunder, and in the search for treasure the rioters smashed, tore and destroyed almost everything of value within the building. Images, altar vessels, priceless volumes, illuminated missals, gorgeous vestments were smashed and trampled upon with senseless fury, while everything that was regarded as worth stealing was looted. Disgraceful acts of ribaldry and defilement were also committed by the mob. It was a brutal expression of popular hatred of the priesthood, especially Jesuits. A similar orgy was enacted at Trinas convent. Apart from these scenes, however, the self-control of the people has been exemplary, and the city is entirely orderly.

KING TREATED LIKE CRIMINAL.

GIBRALTAR, October 9.—King Manuel said to Sir Archibald Hunter, British Governor of Gibraltar: "What I feel most keenly is that I have been driven from my country like a criminal. Had Parliament decreed that a republic should be established, I would have accepted it. But I had no heart to fight plots I knew were being carried on. The people may accept a republic rather than have bloodshed, but it is not their own wish to destroy the monarchy."

REPUBLICANS
MEET SUCCESS
IN KAKAOKOCAMPAIGN MEETING LAST NIGHT
LOOKED GOOD TO THE EXPERI-
ENCED CAMPAIGNERS.

Republicans were greatly pleased with the first of their nightly campaign meetings, which was held last night in Kakaoko. It was not only that the audience was large, but the experienced campaigners, best able to judge of the temper of audiences, were satisfied with its Republican sentiment, and the speeches were of more than ordinary merit. Lane especially is credited with having given the best address yet heard from him.

Norman Watkins, candidate for the House, successfully challenged and refuted McCandless' statement that the wages of Hawaiian stevedores have become less since the Russians were brought here. He asked any in the audience, which was largely composed of Hawaiian stevedores, to corroborate McCandless' charge if it was true, and there was no response.

Delegate Kuhio impressed the gathering with the record of the Republican party's achievements and answered much of the Democratic campaign thunder. He discussed immigration and lands at some length, and called attention to the fact that

HAWAIIAN GUARD
HIGHLY PRAISED

(San Francisco Chronicle.)

The Honolulu papers are making enthusiastic comments on the recent school of instruction for infantry officers of the organized militia of Hawaii at Fort Shafter. According to advices received from the encampment the tour of duty was the most successful affair in the history of the Hawaiian National Guard and great results are predicted to the service. The encampment started on September 17th and ended on September 23d. Lieutenant Colonel Robert L. Bullard, Eighth Infantry, was commandant of the camp.

Colonel Bullard reports that he was greatly surprised to find that over 80 per cent of the officers of the militia in the islands were Kanakas, and says that he believes that this fact is one for congratulation. He says: "There was a tremendous public interest in the camp. A surprising, gratifying and significant feature of the school was the large percentage of the officers that are Hawaiians. It shows that the Hawaiians are loyal Americans. It is something for the United States to be proud of and to foster. The newspapers are full of the camp and its work and the public interest far exceeds that in the United States in like camps of instruction."

Among the Army officers engaged in encouraging rifle practice, the name of Brigadier-General William Crozier stands high on the list. As chief of ordnance his professional duties keep him in close touch with rifle practice and he gives evidence of his interest by attending the matches at Camp Perry each year. Since General Crozier has been chief of ordnance the present model of rifle used by the army and the National Guard has been perfected and the ammunition has been greatly improved. General Crozier also designed the latest model of wire-wrapped gun for the Army and in connection with General Buffington the present type of disappearing gun carriage for the sea coast fortifications.

General Crozier graduated from West Point in 1876 and was detailed with the ordnance department in 1881. As a Captain he was stationed at the Sandy Hook proving grounds and the Watervliet arsenal, where he rendered brilliant service. He was ordnance officer in the Philippines and with the China Relief Expedition from 1899 to 1900, and was made chief of ordnance in November, 1901.

Since General Crozier has been chief of ordnance the department has increased from sixty-five to eighty-five officers and the work has been greatly extended, because of the increase in the activities of the army, the defense of the Panama canal, the fortifying of the coasts and rifle work in the National Guard. General Crozier is heartily in sympathy with the movement for the revival of rifle practice among civilians. He has strongly recommended the passage of a bill appropriating \$100,000 for the advancement of rifle practice among civilians and in schools, and is a strong believer in preparing the young men of the country to bear arms for their country in case of war.

HE PROBABLY IS.

James A. Patten, returning from his European tour on the Adriatic, said one day of speculation:

"Speculation isn't inevitably wicked. Speculators aren't inevitably villains. Nobody, not even the speculator, should be judged too hastily."

Mr. Patten smiled.
"Even a man with a library of ancient books," he said, "isn't inevitably an ignoramus. He may be, you know, a literary critic."

THE USUAL COMPROMISE.

Senator Crane, at a luncheon in Dalton, praised compromise.

"Compromise is a good thing," he said. "Take the case of the young Dalton builder. He got married about a year ago, and after the marriage, he and his wife had an interminable dispute as to whether they should buy two motorcycles or a five-horsepower runabout suitable to their means. He said the other day:

"My wife and I wrangled for months and months, but, thank goodness, we've compromised at last."

"What have you compromised on," I asked.

"A baby carriage," he answered, with a proud, glad smile."

unless there was an increase in the population from some source, the Asiatics here would soon be a voting majority, in which case Hawaiians would lose their power.

Other speakers were John K. Kamanouli, S. C. Dwight, A. S. Kaleopu, Wm. Simerson, Andrew Cox, Jim Quinn, Eben Low, Ed. Towse, Frank Kruger, Cecil Brown, A. Q. Marcalino, Senator Chillingworth, Harry Murray, R. W. Shingle, Makanae C. Amama.

There was much cheering of the various speakers, and the meeting lasted until a late hour.

GREAT STORM
RAGES IN CUBA

HAVANA, Cuba, October 18.—This island is suffering the greatest storm known to its inhabitants. The wind is wreaking havoc over the land at the rate of fifty miles an hour and the population is terrified.

The damage so far wrought can not be at this time estimated, though it is known to a certainty that the loss in property will run up into the millions.

Thousands of the poor peasantry are without homes in the western provinces, their places of abode having been demolished by the terrific wind.

The residence district in the city is flooded and great distress prevails. People are in constant fear for their lives. Many are leaving the city.

TAMPA, Florida, October 18.—This city is storm-swept with the wind at over fifty miles an hour. Communication is crippled, many telegraph lines being blown down. The wireless is disabled.

KILLED AT ELECTION.

BASSE TERRE, Guadeloupe, October 18.—Elections occurred here yesterday and there was panic at the polls, for the unruly element for a time managed to get the upper hand towards the close of the day's voting, after much disorder had prevailed all day. There was no discrimination on the part of the rioters, for women as well as men died in the clash.

When officers of the law had cleared the streets there were the bodies of three women and five men left dead, while twenty-five men and women were hurled to the hospitals more or less seriously injured.

AUTHOR WM. MOODY
DIES OF BRAIN TUMOR.

COLORADO SPRINGS, October 18.—William Moody, author, died here today of tumor of the brain. William Vaughn Moody was born in Indiana in 1869, and was a graduate of Harvard, 1893. A. M. 1894. "The Great Divide" was among his books.

FRENCH RAILROAD
STRIKE AT AN END.

PARIS, October 18.—The great strike of railroad employees which for a time threatened the peace of France and alarmed the government to the extent of greatly reinforcing the military forces in the capital city, has come to an end, and today work will be resumed on all lines affected.

It is believed by those in high authority that the welcome collapse of the inland transportation blockade was primarily due to the premier's order calling the majority of the railroad employees, who are the military reserve, to join the colors, the appeal to patriots being irresistible to the greater number, while those unaffected by duty to the flag were frightened by the punishment which would have been theirs had they disobeyed.

HONOLULU BISHOP
BEFORE CONVENTION.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, October 18.—The Right Reverend Henry Bond Restarick, Bishop of Honolulu, T. H., delivered an address yesterday at the joint conference of the house of bishops and the house of deputies of the Protestant Episcopal church in its triennial convention in this city, reviewing the work of the church in the island territory.

Bishop Restarick introduced to the

EXPLOSION CAUSED THE TIMES
DISASTER, SAYS COMMITTEE

LOS ANGELES, October 8.—The committee of six business and professional men appointed by Mayor Alexander to inquire into the cause of the explosion which destroyed the building and plant of the Los Angeles Times on the night of October 1st reported today that, in the opinion of the committee, the explosion had resulted from a placed charge of nitroglycerin or some powerful product of nitro-glycerin. The report stated that the explosive had been placed in an alley which ran into the building on a level with the street and immediately over the Times pressrooms.

The report of the committee follows: "George Alexander, Mayor of the city of Los Angeles—Dear Sir: Your committee, to whom was referred the matter of the investigation of the cause of the destruction of the Times building, at the corner of First and Broadway, at about 1 a. m. October 1, 1910, makes report as follows: "The investigation of the disaster was taken up immediately upon the appointment of your committee, which appointment was made on Saturday October 1st, at 11 a. m. The committee at once organized, appointing Mr. Garbutt as chairman, and proceeded to view the ruins. The fire at that time was under complete control, though still smoldering.

"The work of clearing the wreckage was carefully inspected and reviewed by the various members of your committee, with a view of noting whatever evidence of the cause of the disaster might be revealed by the condition of the structural portions of the building or any other thing that might give index to the cause.

"It early became evident in our explorations that the cause of the disaster was due to some highly explosive force, having a definite, limited position. As the debris was removed, this became more and more evident, until finally the locality of the primary explosion has been satisfactorily and definitely located, by evidences that are complete and convincing. From these evidences we conclude that the explosive used was one of high power, such as nitroglycerin or a product of nitro-glycerin, and was located at the time of its explosion in the decked passage way or alley running easterly from Broadway on a level with the street and over the basement used by the Times-Mirror Company as a pressroom. The position of this explosive was at a point about thirty to thirty-five feet from the Broadway street line and close to the northerly wall of said passage way or alley above described.

"Respectfully submitted, O. J. Sweet, Z. Cushing, J. S. Carman, E. H. Fordick, Charles Wellborn and William Mullholland."

NOT A CLEAN SWEEP.

Newport was amused last month over a story that J. Pierpont Morgan told at a luncheon at the Fishing Club.

"They talk about the high cost of living," Mr. Morgan said, "but it's just as bad abroad. You all know what Trouville is like in the season. An American took in Trouville's grande semaine last year. When his bill was sent up he paused in his breakfast and studied it with a sarcastic smile. Then he sent for the hotel clerk.

"See here," he said, 'you've made a mistake in this bill.' " "Oh, no, monsieur, oh, no!" cried the clerk.

"Yes, you have," said the American, and with a sneer he pointed to the total, 'I've got more money than that,' he said."

WHAT TO DO.
When a cold becomes settled in the system, it will take several days' treatment to cure it, and the best remedy to use is Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It will cure quicker than any other, and also leaves the system in a natural and healthy condition. For sale by all dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

NO ROOM FOR DOUBT.
The late General Sherman had just given his famous definition of war.

"Having seen a good many war dramas," observed his friend, "I am convinced that you are right."—Chicago News.

convention one of his coworkers in the Hawaiian Islands, a Chinese, the Reverend Kong Yin Tet, pastor of St. Peter's chapel of that city, who also spoke of Hawaiian affairs.

He has made life to me dreary,
Loading it down with his fame;
I am disheartened and weary.

Sick of the sound of his name;
Sick of the doctrine he teaches,
Tired of his arrogant speeches,
Sick of his boots and his screeches,
Tired of his whole dizzy game.

—Kansas City Journal.

Fine Job Printing, Star Office.



The Aeroplane Race from Chicago to New York causes the members of the Look-up Club to get busy along the route.